

CHAPTER 2.1.4.

RINDERPEST

Article 2.1.4.1.

For the purposes of the *Terrestrial Code*, the *incubation period* for rinderpest shall be 21 days.

Ban on vaccination against rinderpest means a ban on administering a rinderpest vaccine to any susceptible species and a heterologous vaccine against rinderpest to any large ruminants or pigs.

1) Animal not vaccinated against rinderpest means:

- a) for large ruminants and pigs: an animal that has received neither a rinderpest vaccine nor a heterologous vaccine against rinderpest;
- b) for small ruminants: an animal that has not received a rinderpest vaccine.

2) The following defines the occurrence of rinderpest virus infection:

- a) rinderpest virus has been isolated and identified as such from an animal or a product derived from that animal, or
- b) viral antigen or viral RNA specific to rinderpest has been identified in samples from one or more animals showing one or more clinical signs consistent with rinderpest, or epidemiologically linked to an outbreak of rinderpest, or giving cause for suspicion of association or contact with rinderpest, or
- c) antibodies to rinderpest virus antigens which are not the consequence of vaccination, have been identified in one or more animals with either epidemiological links to a confirmed or suspected outbreak of rinderpest in domestic or wild animals, or showing clinical signs consistent with recent infection with rinderpest.

Standards for diagnostic tests and vaccines are described in the *Terrestrial Manual*.

Article 2.1.4.2.

Infection free country

To be considered free from infection, a country should meet the requirements contained in Appendix 3.8.2.

Should a localised rinderpest *outbreak* occur in an infection free country, the waiting period before infection free status can be regained shall be as follows:

- 1) 6 months after the last *case* where stamping-out without vaccination and serological surveillance are applied; or
- 2) 6 months after the slaughtering of the last vaccinated animal where stamping-out complemented by emergency vaccination (vaccinated animals should be clearly identified with a permanent mark) and serological surveillance are applied; or
- 3) 12 months after the last *case* or last vaccination (whichever occurs later) where emergency

vaccination without slaughter (vaccinated animals should be clearly identified with a permanent mark) and serological surveillance are applied.

Article 2.1.4.3.

Disease free country or zone

To be considered free from the disease, a country or a zone should meet the requirements contained in Appendix 3.8.2.

Article 2.1.4.4.

Provisionally free country or zone

To be considered provisionally free from the disease, a country or a zone should meet the requirements contained in Appendix 3.8.2.

Article 2.1.4.5.

Infected country or zone

When the requirements for acceptance as an infection free country, a disease free country or zone, or a provisionally free country or zone are not fulfilled, a country or zone shall be considered as infected.

Article 2.1.4.6.

Veterinary Administrations of countries shall consider whether there is a risk with regard to rinderpest in accepting importation or transit through their territory, from other countries, of the following commodities.

- 1) ruminants and swine;
- 2) semen of ruminants and swine;
- 3) embryos/ova of ruminants and swine;
- 4) products of animal origin (from ruminants and swine);
- 5) *pathological material* and biological products (see Chapter 1.4.6. and Section 1.5.).

For the purposes of this Chapter, ruminants include animals of the family of Camelidae.

Article 2.1.4.7.

When importing from infection free countries, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:
for ruminants and swine

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the animals:

- 1) showed no clinical sign of rinderpest on the day of shipment;
- 2) remained in an infection free country since birth or for at least 30 days prior to shipment.

Article 2.1.4.8.

When importing from disease free countries or zones, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for domestic ruminants and swine, and wild ruminants and swine reared under confined conditions

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the animals:

- 1) showed no clinical sign of rinderpest on the day of shipment;
- 2) were kept in a disease free country or zone since birth or for at least the past 3 months;
- 3) have not been vaccinated against rinderpest;
- 4) were kept isolated in their *establishment* of origin for the 30 days prior to shipment and were subjected to a diagnostic test for rinderpest on two occasions with negative results, at an interval of not less than 21 days;
- 5) were not exposed to any source of infection during their transportation from the *establishment* of origin to the *place of shipment*.

Article 2.1.4.9.

When importing from disease free countries or zones, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for wild ruminants and swine not reared under confined conditions

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the animals:

- 1) showed no clinical sign of rinderpest on the day of shipment;
- 2) come from a disease free country or zone;
- 3) have not been vaccinated against rinderpest;
- 4) were kept in a *quarantine station* for the 30 days prior to shipment and were subjected to a diagnostic test for rinderpest on two occasions with negative results, at an interval of not less than 21 days;
- 5) were not exposed to any source of infection during their transportation from the *quarantine station* to the *place of shipment*.

Article 2.1.4.10.

When importing from provisionally free countries or zones, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for domestic ruminants and swine, and wild ruminants and swine reared under confined conditions

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the animals:

- 1) showed no clinical sign of rinderpest on the day of shipment;
- 2) were kept in the *establishment* of origin since birth or for at least 21 days before introduction into the *quarantine station* referred to in point 3) below;
- 3) have not been vaccinated against rinderpest, were isolated in a *quarantine station* for the 30 days prior to shipment, and were subjected to a diagnostic test for rinderpest on two occasions with negative results, at an interval of not less than 21 days.

Article 2.1.4.11.

When importing from infected countries or zones, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for domestic ruminants and swine, and wild ruminants and swine reared under confined conditions

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

- 1) in the country or zone, routine vaccination is carried out for the purpose of the prevention of rinderpest;
- 2) rinderpest has not occurred within a 10-kilometre radius of the *establishment* of origin of the animals destined for export for at least 21 days prior to their shipment to the *quarantine station* referred to in point 3)b) below;
- 3) the animals:
 - a) showed no clinical sign of rinderpest on the day of shipment;
 - b) were kept in the *establishment* of origin since birth or for at least 21 days before introduction into the *quarantine station* referred to in point c) below;
 - c) have not been vaccinated against rinderpest, were isolated in a *quarantine station* for the 30 days prior to shipment, and were subjected to a diagnostic test for rinderpest on two occasions with negative results, at an interval of not less than 21 days;
 - d) were not exposed to any source of infection during their transportation from the *quarantine station* to the *place of shipment*;
- 4) rinderpest has not occurred within a 10-kilometre radius of the *quarantine station* for 30 days prior to shipment.

Article 2.1.4.12.

When importing from disease or infection free countries, or from disease free zones, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for semen of domestic ruminants and swine

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

- 1) the donor animals:
 - a) showed no clinical sign of rinderpest on the day of collection of the semen;
 - b) were kept in a disease or infection free country, or disease free zone, for at least 3 months prior to collection;
- 2) the semen was collected, processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of either Appendix 3.2.1. or Appendix 3.2.2. or Appendix 3.2.3., as relevant.

Article 2.1.4.13.

When importing from provisionally free countries or zones, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for semen of domestic ruminants and swine

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

- 1) the donor animals:
 - a) showed no clinical sign of rinderpest on the day of collection of the semen;
 - b) were vaccinated against rinderpest before the ban referred to in point 3)a) of Appendix 3.8.2.; or
 - c) have not been vaccinated against rinderpest, and were subjected to a diagnostic test for rinderpest on two occasions with negative results, at an interval of not less than 21 days within the 30 days prior to collection;
- 2) the semen was collected, processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of either Appendix 3.2.1. or Appendix 3.2.2. or Appendix 3.2.3., as relevant.

Article 2.1.4.14.

When importing from infected countries or zones, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for semen of domestic ruminants and swine

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

- 1) in the country or zone, routine vaccination is carried out for the purpose of the prevention of rinderpest;
- 2) the donor animals:
 - a) showed no clinical sign of rinderpest on the day of collection of the semen;
 - b) were kept in an *establishment* where no rinderpest susceptible animals had been added in the 21 days before collection, and that rinderpest has not occurred within 10 kilometres of the *establishment* for the 21 days before and after collection;
 - c) were vaccinated against rinderpest for at least 3 months prior to collection; or
 - d) have not been vaccinated against rinderpest, and were subjected to a diagnostic test for rinderpest on two occasions with negative results, at an interval of not less than 21 days within the 30 days prior to collection;
- 3) the semen was collected, processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of either Appendix 3.2.1. or Appendix 3.2.2. or Appendix 3.2.3., as relevant.

Article 2.1.4.15.

When importing from disease or infection free countries, or from disease free zones, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for *in vivo* derived embryos of domestic ruminants and swine

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

- 1) the donor females were kept in an *establishment* located in a disease or infection free country, or in a disease free zone, at the time of collection;
- 2) the embryos were collected, processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of

Appendix 3.3.1. or Appendix 3.3.3., as relevant.

Article 2.1.4.16.

When importing from provisionally free countries or zones, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for *in vivo* derived embryos of domestic ruminants and swine

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

- 1) the donor females:
 - a) showed no clinical sign of rinderpest at the time of collection and for the following 21 days;
 - b) were kept in an *establishment* where no rinderpest susceptible animals had been added in the 21 days before collection of the embryos;
 - c) were vaccinated against rinderpest before the ban referred to in point 3a) of Appendix 3.8.2.; or
 - d) have not been vaccinated against rinderpest, and were subjected to a diagnostic test for rinderpest on two occasions with negative results, at an interval of not less than 21 days within the 30 days prior to collection;
- 2) the embryos were collected, processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of Appendix 3.3.1. or Appendix 3.3.3., as relevant.

Article 2.1.4.17.

When importing from infected countries or zones, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for *in vivo* derived embryos of domestic ruminants and swine

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

- 1) in the country or zone, routine vaccination is carried out for the purpose of the prevention of rinderpest;
- 2) the donor females:
 - a) and all other animals in the *establishment* showed no clinical sign of rinderpest at the time of collection and for the following 21 days;
 - b) were kept in an *establishment* where no rinderpest susceptible animals had been added in the 21 days before collection of the embryos;
 - c) were vaccinated against rinderpest for at least 3 months prior to collection; or
 - d) have not been vaccinated against rinderpest, and were subjected to a diagnostic test for rinderpest on two occasions with negative results, at an interval of not less than 21 days within the 30 days prior to collection;
- 3) the embryos were collected, processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of Appendix 3.3.1. or Appendix 3.3.3., as relevant.

Article 2.1.4.18.

When importing from infection free countries, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for fresh meat or meat products of ruminants and swine

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the entire consignment comes from animals which have been kept in the country since birth or for at least 3 months prior to slaughter.

Article 2.1.4.19.

When importing from disease free countries or zones, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for fresh meat or meat products of domestic ruminants and swine

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

- 1) the entire consignment comes from animals which have been kept in the country or zone since birth or for at least 3 months prior to slaughter;
- 2) the animals were slaughtered in an *approved abattoir* located in a disease free zone.

Article 2.1.4.20.

When importing from provisionally free countries or zones, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for fresh meat (excluding offal) of domestic ruminants and swine

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the entire consignment of meat comes from:

- 1) animals which:
 - a) showed no clinical sign of rinderpest within 24 hours before slaughter;
 - b) have remained in the country or zone for at least 3 months prior to slaughter;
 - c) were kept in the *establishment* of origin since birth or for at least 30 days prior to shipment to the *approved abattoir*;
 - d) were vaccinated against rinderpest before the ban referred to in point 3a) of Appendix 3.8.2.; or
 - e) were not vaccinated against rinderpest, and were subjected to a diagnostic test for rinderpest with negative results during the 21 days prior to slaughter;
- 2) deboned carcasses from which the major lymphatic glands have been removed.

Article 2.1.4.21.

When importing from infected countries or zones, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for fresh meat (excluding offal) of domestic ruminants and swine

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the entire consignment of meat:

- 1) comes from a country or zone where routine vaccination is carried out for the purpose of the prevention of rinderpest;

- 2) comes from animals which:
 - a) showed no clinical sign of rinderpest within 24 hours before slaughter;
 - b) have remained in the country or zone for at least 3 months prior to slaughter;
 - c) were kept in the *establishment* of origin since birth or for at least 30 days prior to shipment to the *approved abattoir*, and that rinderpest has not occurred within a 10-kilometre radius of the *establishment* during that period;
 - d) were vaccinated against rinderpest at least 3 months prior to shipment to the *approved abattoir*;
 - e) had been transported, in a *vehicle* which was cleansed and disinfected before the animals were loaded, directly from the *establishment* of origin to the *approved abattoir* without coming into contact with other animals which do not fulfil the required conditions for export;
 - f) were slaughtered in an *approved abattoir* in which no rinderpest has been detected during the period between the last *disinfection* carried out before slaughter and the date on which the shipment has been dispatched;
- 3) comes from deboned carcasses from which the major lymphatic glands have been removed.

Article 2.1.4.22.

When importing from provisionally free countries or zones, or from infected countries or zones, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for *meat products* of domestic ruminants and swine

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

- 1) only *fresh meat* complying with the provisions of Article 2.1.4.20. or Article 2.1.4.21., as relevant, has been used in the preparation of the *meat products*; or
- 2) the *meat products* have been processed to ensure the destruction of the rinderpest virus in conformity with one of the procedures referred to in Article 3.6.2.1.;
- 3) the necessary precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact of the *meat products* with any possible source of rinderpest virus.

Article 2.1.4.23.

When importing from infection free countries, or from disease free countries or zones, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for *milk* and *milk products* intended for human consumption and for *products of animal origin* (from rinderpest susceptible animals) *intended for use in animal feeding or for agricultural or industrial use*

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that these products come from animals which have been kept in the country or zone since birth or for at least 3 months.

Article 2.1.4.24.

When importing from provisionally free countries or zones, or from infected countries or zones, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for milk and cream

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

- 1) these products:
 - a) originate from herds or flocks which were not subjected to any restrictions due to rinderpest at the time of *milk* collection;
 - b) have been processed to ensure the destruction of the rinderpest virus in conformity with one of the procedures referred to in Article 3.6.2.5. and in Article 3.6.2.6.;
- 2) the necessary precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact of the products with any potential source of rinderpest virus.

Article 2.1.4.25.

When importing from provisionally free countries or zones, or from infected countries or zones, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for milk products

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

- 1) these products are derived from *milk* complying with the above requirements;
- 2) the necessary precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact of the *milk products* with a potential source of rinderpest virus.

Article 2.1.4.26.

When importing from provisionally free countries or zones, or from infected countries or zones, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for blood and meat-meals (from domestic or wild ruminants and swine)

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the manufacturing method for these products included heating to a minimum internal temperature of 70°C for at least 30 minutes.

Article 2.1.4.27.

When importing from provisionally free countries or zones, or from infected countries or zones, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for wool, hair, bristles, raw hides and skins (from domestic or wild ruminants and swine)

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

- 1) these products have been processed to ensure the destruction of the rinderpest virus in conformity with one of the procedures referred to in Articles 3.6.2.2., 3.6.2.3. and 3.6.2.4.;
- 2) the necessary precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact of the products with any potential source of rinderpest virus.

Veterinary Administrations can authorise, without restriction, the import or transit through their territory of semi-processed hides and skins (limed hides, pickled pelts, and semi-processed leather – e.g. wet blue and crust leather), provided that these products have been submitted to the usual

chemical and mechanical processes in use in the tanning industry.

Article 2.1.4.28.

When importing from provisionally free countries or zones, or from infected countries or zones, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for hooves, claws, bones and horns, hunting trophies and preparations destined for museums (from domestic or wild ruminants and swine)

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that these products:

- 1) were completely dried and had no trace on them of skin, flesh or tendon; and/or
- 2) have been adequately disinfected.
